THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An action plan for control of Diarrhoeal disease including other water borne diseases in Delhi has been drawn up by Delhi Administration and circulated to all concerned agencies to ensure that these agencies attend to health care programme with full vigour and due attention. The status of water supply, cholorine content, garbage disposal, supply of ORS/ Cholorine is monitored by all the agencies and once a month within Delhi Administration, where joint inspection reports are considered and follow-up maintained.

Testing of High-Tech Killed Polio Vaccines

887. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA :

SHRI KAPIL VERMA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that high-tech injectible-Killed Polio Vaccine (KPV) is under testing in India ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government are considering proposal to replace Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) with KPV ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not what are the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether it is a fact that there is high percentage of drop out in OPV programme which requires about 10 doses for effectivity ; and

(f) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) A feasibility study on use of a high tech injectable-killed Polio Vaccine is being conducted in the North Arcot District of Tamil Nadu. This study is supported by ICMR, and being conducted by Christian Medical College (CMC), Vellore. In one half of the North Arcot District, KPV is administered to children as Quadruple vaccine i.e. in combination with Diphtheria, Pertusis and Tetanus (DPTP) in a 3 dose schedule at 2, 4, 9 months after birth. As a control, in other half of the North Arcot District, Oral Polio Vaccine is given to infants in a 3 dose schedule at 6, 10 and 14 weeks after birth.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to replace Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) with KPV as OPV is the vaccine of choice for eradication of poliomyelitis. The advantages of using OPV include its efficacy in replacing wild virus with vaccine virus in the environment low cost and ease of administration. OPV alone can be used in control of out-breaks of poliomyelitis to prevent further spread of disease. Due to these advantages of OPV vis-a-vis KPV, and the success achieved in eradicating Poliomyelitis in many European and Latin American countries with OPV. WHO also recommends exclusive use of OPV for eradication of poliomyelitis in developing countries.

(e) and (f) At present, 3 doses of OPV are given to children at 6, 10 and 14 weeks after birth. An additional booster dose is given after 12 months of the completion of 3 dose primary schedule. Children born in institutions are given one additional dose of OPV at birth. This schedule is effective in controlling Poliomyelitis. Average drop out rate between 1st and 3rd doses of OPV, calculated from the reported data was 10.1 per cent in 1990-91. While moving from the stage of control to eradication of poliomyelitis, additional doses of OPV are also given while undertaking mopping up measures in high risk pockets and containment measures in response to out breaks of Poliomyelitis.

Health Care Scenario

888. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the health care Scenario in the country registered